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**General Assembly**
**Fifty-seventh session**
Items 37 and 79 of the preliminary list*

**The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security**

**Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-seventh year**

## Letter dated 21 May 2002 from the Permanent Representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement of the heads of State of the parties to the Treaty on Collective Security on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty, adopted at the meeting of the Council on Collective Security held on 14 May 2002 in Moscow (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 37 and 79 of the preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. **Abelian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Armenia
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) S. **Ling**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Belarus
to the United Nations

* A/57/50/Rev.1.

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(*Signed*) M. **Jarbussynova**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) K. **Baialinov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Kyrgyz Republic
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) S. **Lavrov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) R. **Alimov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Tajikistan
to the United Nations

## Annex to the letter dated 21 May 2002 from the Permanent Representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Statement of the heads of State of the parties to the Treaty on Collective Security on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty

We, the heads of State of the parties to the Treaty on Collective Security, assessing the outcome of the ten years of operation of the Treaty, note that the choice made by the States parties to safeguard on a collective basis their security, territorial integrity and sovereignty was well founded and has stood the test of time. The Treaty has demonstrated a commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, its purely defensive orientation, and an openness and readiness to cooperate with other international organizations in the area of security.

The energetic actions taken by the States parties in recent years to strengthen the Treaty and adapt it to the current geopolitical situation have enabled the military and political cooperation among States within the framework of the Treaty to be raised to a qualitatively new level, characterized by the transition from the establishment of the legal and organizational basis for the cooperation to the actual formation of an effective system of collective security. Within the framework of this system, regional forces are being developed in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, as well as a group in Central Asia.

We regard the Treaty on Collective Security as a living and dynamically developing organism, called upon to react in a timely and appropriate manner to the rapidly changing situation in the world. In this connection, an important task of the Treaty is to provide for the collective counteracting of new threats to national, regional and international security, such as terrorism, the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and arms, and organized transnational crime. A first step in this direction was the establishment of the Collective Rapid Deployment Forces of the Central Asian region, which are capable of providing a guaranteed response to any attempts to destabilize the situation in Central Asia.

The States parties to the Treaty have played a fitting role in the global anti-terrorist coalition. They will continue to take a coordinated line in resolving issues related to the post-crisis settlement in Afghanistan and its economic rehabilitation. In so doing, the States parties to the Treaty are proceeding from the assumption that the basic responsibility for the maintenance of peace and stability lies with the States of the region themselves, and they will take all the necessary measures in that direction.

Another key component of the Treaty is the close cooperation among the States parties in matters related to regional and world politics. This form of cooperation will be developed and enhanced in every possible way, using the mechanisms for consultation available within the framework of the Treaty, with a view to securing for the Treaty a weighty and influential role in international affairs. The international ties of the Treaty will be strengthened, as will its working contacts with other regional and multilateral organizations in the area of security. We wish,

however, to reaffirm the pre-eminent character of the military and political relations among the parties to the Treaty.

Taking into account the experience of the operation of the Treaty in safeguarding, on a collective basis, the peace and security of the parties, we declare it advisable to establish, on the basis of the Treaty on Collective Security, an international regional organization, utilizing the mechanisms formed within the framework of the Treaty for cooperation among the States parties in maintaining peace and international security. The acquisition of such a status would mark the beginning of a new phase in the existence of the Treaty and its progressive development in the interests of the States parties and of the entire world community.

We are proceeding from a recognition of the Treaty's indispensability in the current complex international conditions, given the rapidly changing geopolitical situation in the world.

As we mark the tenth anniversary of the Treaty on Collective Security, we wish to reiterate our commitment to the principles of an equitable and democratic world order based on respect for the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law. The States parties to the Treaty are fully resolved to play their part in the international efforts to protect and strengthen peace, global security and strategic stability through the counteracting of the new challenges and threats. The military and political structures and mechanisms operating within the framework of the Treaty have been placed in the service of these goals, as has the future unified, full-scale system of collective security, which, we are convinced, will be called upon to play its proper role in the formation of comprehensive systems of collective security in Europe and Asia.

For the Republic of Armenia
(*Signed*) Robert **Kocharian**

For the Republic of Belarus
(*Signed*) Aleksandr **Lukashenko**

For the Republic of Kazakhstan
(*Signed*) Nursultan **Nazarbaev**

For the Kyrgyz Republic
(*Signed*) Askar **Akayev**

For the Russian Federation
(*Signed*) Vladimir **Putin**

For the Republic of Tajikistan
(*Signed*) Emomali **Rakhmonov**

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Agenda item 62
**Question of Cyprus**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-seventh year**

## Letter dated 23 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 26 April 2002, I have the honour to draw your attention to new massive violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 6, 7, 13, 17, 18, 21, 22, 26 and 27 March 2002, and on 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 18, 19 and 30 April 2002.

On 6 March, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a western direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 7 March, one F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a south-eastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 13 March, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a south-eastern direction, from where it returned later on the same day.

On 17 March, 10 F-4 Turkish military aircraft, flying in three formations, one C-130, one C-160 and one CN-235, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

(a) The 10 F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting in a south-eastern direction;

(b) The C-130 and C-160 military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting in a south-eastern direction, from where it returned later on the same day;

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(c) The CN-235 entered the Nicosia FIR and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) in a search and rescue mission before exiting the Nicosia FIR.

On 18 March, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft took off on the next day and returned to the FIR of Ankara.

On 21 March, one F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a south-eastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 22 March, 10 F-4 Turkish military aircraft, flying in three formations, one C-130, one C-160 and one CN-235, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

(a) The 10 F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a south-eastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The C-130 and C-160 military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting in a south-eastern direction, from where they returned later on the same day;

(c) The CN-235 entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) in a search and rescue mission before exiting the Nicosia FIR towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 26 March, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting in a south-eastern direction, from where it returned later on the same day.

On 27 March, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting in a south-eastern direction, from where it returned later on the same day.

On 2 April, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On the same day, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft, flying in two formations, coming from the FIR of Ankara and a western direction, respectively, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the western area of Paphos before exiting in a western direction and towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 3 April, 12 F-16 and 2 RF-4 Turkish military aircraft, flying in seven formations, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) Eight F-16 Turkish military aircraft, flying in four formations and coming from a western direction and the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before exiting in the same two directions;

(b) Four F-16 Turkish military aircraft, flying in two formations, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Paphos before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara;

(c) Two RF-4 Turkish military aircraft, flying in one formation, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area between Mesaoria and cape "Kormakitis" before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 4 April, six F-16 Turkish military aircraft, flying in three formations and coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara and a western direction.

On 5 April, eight F-16 and four RF-4 Turkish military aircraft, flying in five formations, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) Six F-16 and four RF-4 Turkish military aircraft, flying in four formations and coming from a western direction and the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before exiting in the same two directions;

(b) Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft, flying in one formation, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Paphos before exiting in a western direction.

On 15 April, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 18 April, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting in a south-eastern direction, from where it returned later on the same day.

On 19 April, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 30 April, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal

airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest the above actions, which violate international law as well as Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and call for their cessation. I would like to note that those violations are not conducive to the maintenance of the required positive climate, especially during the present important phase of direct talks being held in Cyprus between the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Clerides, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Denktash, at your invitation in the exercise of your mission of good offices, which enjoys the full support of the Security Council. It is hoped that the Government of Turkey will show restraint, cease the violation of the airspace of Cyprus and, heeding the call by the Security Council, will contribute to the efforts to find a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem on the basis of United Nations resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotos **Zackheos**
Ambassador

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**Security Council**
**Fifty-seventh year**

## Letter dated 23 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 23 May 2002, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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## Annex to the letter dated 23 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 23 May 2002 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, concerning the unilateral change of the provisions for search and rescue services within the Nicosia flight information region and other issues raised by a Greek Cypriot delegate at the United Nations in his letter addressed to you on 17 April 2002 (A/56/925-S/2002/441) (see enclosure).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its enclosure could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

## Enclosure

**Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus**
**President's Office**

I would like to refer to the letter dated 17 April 2002 (A/56/925-S/2002/441), addressed to you by a Greek Cypriot delegate at the United Nations, and bring to your kind attention the following in this connection.

At the outset, I would like to point out that the Greek Cypriot representative's reference to myself and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) Representative in New York as the purported "President" and "Representative" of the TRNC, respectively, demonstrates the fact that the Greek Cypriot side is not yet prepared to come to terms with the current realities in the island and is still far from conceding the equal status and sovereign rights of the Turkish Cypriot people. This mentality is symptomatic of why we have failed to arrive at a negotiated settlement in Cyprus in all these years. Indeed, such a settlement will continue to elude us so long as the Greek Cypriot side, not to mention the international community at large, does not acknowledge that the Greek Cypriot Administration in southern Cyprus does not and cannot represent the Turkish Cypriot people and the island as a whole.

The letter in question, circulated by the Greek Cypriot side, attempts to refute the views of the Turkish Cypriot side concerning the unilateral change of the provisions for search and rescue (SAR) services within the Nicosia flight information region (FIR), as expounded in my letter of 6 March 2002 addressed to you, which has been circulated as document A/56/874-S/2002/273.

I would like to reiterate our considered position on this matter and also respond to some of the other issues raised by the Greek Cypriot delegate in his above-mentioned letter of 17 April 2002.

The unilateral handing over of SAR services to the Greek Cypriot side is contrary to the provisions of the 1960 Treaties on Cyprus and ignores the rules and procedures of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The 1960 Treaties on Cyprus clearly provide that any change to these arrangements could only be possible with the consent of the parties to the said Treaties. ICAO rules and regulations also have provisions for prior consultation and agreement in relation to regional plans.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned unilateral and illegal change in the provision of SAR services, the Greek Cypriot Administration in southern Cyprus has no competence or authority to extend SAR services to the territory, airspace or territorial waters of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The Government of the TRNC provides air traffic and information services within the airspace and territory of the TRNC. The TRNC authorities possess the necessary means to provide SAR and other aeronautical services within the territory and airspace of northern Cyprus. This has been amply demonstrated by the recent wide-ranging search and rescue exercises held in the TRNC on 2 and 4 May 2002. The *Martyr Lieutenant Caner Gönyeli 2002 Joint SAR Exercise*, held on 2 May 2002, was carried out with the participation of SAR units belonging to the Turkish Naval and Air Forces and Turkish Cypriot Security Forces, and SAR units of Turkish and Turkish Cypriot public and civilian institutions and organizations. The *Turkish Cypriot Security Forces Exercise*, held on 4 May 2002, was carried out with the participation of SAR units from the Turkish Cypriot Security Forces, Turkish

Cypriot Civil Defence Organization and the Ministry of Communication and Public Works.

The Greek Cypriot delegate has also raised questions as to the "legality" of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and has even alleged that the TRNC "from time to time endangers air traffic by attempting to interfere in the supervision of air traffic in the Nicosia FIR". I hasten to remind all concerned that the only threat to aviation safety in the region comes from the Greek Cypriot side, which regularly creates serious problems by transmitting jamming signals on the same frequency used by Ercan Airport Traffic Control (ATC). It will be recalled that the authorities of the TRNC have brought this matter, more than once, to the attention of the United Nations officials and have requested that urgent representations be made with the Greek Cypriot side in order to put an end to this illegal interference, which endangers human lives. We call upon the Greek Cypriot side to act responsibly and to make sure that such illegal acts do not recur in the future.

On the question of "legality", let me say once again that the so-called "Government of Cyprus" is none other than the Greek Cypriot Administration, whose jurisdiction extends only over the Greek Cypriot areas in southern Cyprus. This Administration cannot claim the right to represent or speak for the whole of Cyprus, but can only represent or speak for the Greek Cypriot people and the southern part of the island. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, on the other hand, is the sole competent authority which can speak for and act on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot people. The territory of the TRNC is under the full control and authority of the Turkish Cypriot people and administered under the Constitution of the TRNC and the laws made thereunder by democratically elected institutions.

In view of the foregoing realities, if the Greek Cypriot side genuinely wishes to contribute to a positive outcome of the current talks on Cyprus, it would be wise and indeed necessary, to refrain from taking unlawful actions, as in the case of SAR services, which not only completely ignore the sovereign equality of the two sides in Cyprus but also clearly impede the search for a comprehensive settlement through the ongoing process of direct talks between the two sides on the basis of the agreement reached between myself and the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Clerides, on 4 December 2001 (see S/2001/1162). The current stance and unilateral actions of the Greek Cypriot side are not consistent with the spirit of good will and do not bode well for the prospects of a positive outcome of the talks currently under way.

(*Signed*) Rauf R. **Denktaş**
**President**